## Amnsements and Aleetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 74. Strakosch Italian Opera Company: "Lohengrin," Mme. Nilsson.

Colosseus.—Day and evening: "Cyclorama of Parls by Night." DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. -"Charity." LYCSUM THEATER. - French Opera Bouffe: "Le Petit Faust."

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- " Davy Crockett." Frank Mayo. OLYMPIC THEATER.-Vaudeville and Novelty Entertain WALLACK'S THEATER.-"Led Astray." Loster Wallack.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn. -At 3 p. m. Lecture. Mrs. Dr. Susau Evereti. STEINWAY HALL.-Lecture. The Rev. G. B. Porteous,

TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT BAND. - Concert. Gilmore's Band.

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### Ensiness Nontes

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To THE CONSUMPTIVE .- Let those who lancomplaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no mean fisquar. There is a safe and sure remote at hand, and nor early tried. "Williams Company or Cop Lives Oil And Live," without rosessing the very noneastic flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the pumphate of line with a healing property which renders here oil dank to effections. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Soil by A. B. Williams, Chemist, Boston.

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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first flow, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1874.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

In the English University Boat-Race, the Cambridge crew won in 23 minutes 35 seconds. - A Carlist force in Valencia has been defeated with a loss of 80 killed and Carlists beyond Santa Guilana. === A trade-marks convention between the United States and Russia has been signed at St. Petersburg. ==== Resolutions have been presented in the Lower House of the Austria Reichsrath, requiring the Government to expel the Jesuits. \_\_\_ It is rumored that there is trouble between Roumania and Turkey. --- It is reported that Henri Rochefort and Pascal-Grousset have escaped from New-

Troops have been sent to Susquehanns, Penn., to suppress a riotous strike of E-ie employés. —— The State Sonate discussed the best method of compelling the New-York Horse Railroad Companies to furnish all passengers with scats. — The steamship Colima test three blades of her propeller, and was taken in tow by the Arizona. — State Treas-urer Joseph Mayo of Virginia has been arrested for embezziement === Mr. Dawes received 88 votes in the ballot on Saturday for United States Senstor from Massachusetts. === Harvey Myers was shot at Covington, Ky., by Col. W. L. Tyrrell, in consequence of a dispute growing out of a divorce suit. ====
The Mayor of Cincinnati probibits street praying before saloons by temperance crusaders.

The Congregational Council have concluded their deliberations, vindicating the course of Drs. Storrs and Budington, but not withdrawing fellowship from Plym outh Church. --- The jury in the Callendar trial disa greed and were discharged. === Enthusiastic tem-perance mass meetings were held in New-York and Brooklyn . Gold 1131, 113, 1131 . Thermometer

We issue this morning an Extra TRIBUNE containing a complete report of the proceedings of the Congregational Council at Brooklyn, in cluding the previous correspondence of Drs. Storrs and Budington and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the addresses of Dr. Storrs and other eminent speakers, and the full text of the decision. This Extra is a full TRIBUNE sheet of eight pages, and will be sent to any address on receipt of the price-10 cents.

Senator Sumner's death, as we !learned by telegraph, created a profound sensation in England. A London letter, printed on our third page, gathers up some of the most notable of the utterances of the public press, and gives us a good idea of the estimation in which the Senator's reputation was held in England. On the same page we print some of the recorded words of the departed statesman that will live long in the history of civ-

Cambridge won on Saturday its fifth consecutive victory in the English University Boat Race, an account of which appears on our second page. Previous to 1870, Oxford had been the winner for nine consecutive races; but, in that year, Cambridge took the lead and has since maintained it. The enthusiasm over these annual trials of skill and endurance seems to be unabated, the rush of spectators at this last race being unprecedentedly large. The time, however, was the poorest since 1866, when Oxford made the course in 25:48; Saturday's time was 23:35.

Ill-luck seems to pursue the vessels of the unfortunate is the Colima, one of the new trickery or trade about him. crack steamers lately put on the line. Bound | But reasonable as the hope was, it has not

to San Francisco, after going around Cape Horn, she was disabled by the breaking of her screw and put into the Cerros Islands, off the coast of Lower California, where she was picked up by the Arizona, bound to San Francisco from Panama. Perhaps the long series of disasters which follows the vessels of this fleet is chargeable to bad management somewhere; but the wise sailors declare it pure

Judge Blatchford's decision in the Platt & Boyd case will be looked for with much interest. The firm bring an action to compel the return of their books and papers, seized by Jayne about seven months ago. The decision of the Court is not expected to be affected in any way by the presumed guilt or innocence of the petitioners; but the question of the constitutionality of the seizure law is more or less directly involved. To the impartial observer it does seem a great hardship that any business house should be so long deprived of the usual facilities for everyday transactions. If this is good law, it is desirable that the country should know it.

In Virginia they have a short way of dealing with delinquent officials. Coleman, Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and lately convicted of forging entries, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years; State Treasurer Mayo has been arrested charged with embezzlement. Virginia finances have been in a very much demoralized condition of late; and Gov. Kemper, in his special message on the subject, says that the State cannot meet its obligations as provided under the Funding Act. It came out on the trial of Coleman that a ring had been plundering the Treasury. Hence the arrest of the State Treasurer, who is declared to be of the sacred First Families of Virginia.

We received a cable dispatch yesterday, signed by the accomplished wife of the late Minister of France in Washington, now Minister to Rome, making a suggestion in regard to the Temperance Crusade which is full of practical good sense and charity. Madame de Noailles advises that the liquors surrendered by repentant Bonifaces should not be wasted, but should be sent to the Hospitals. We have no means of establishing the authenticity of this dispatch, but it bears internal evidence of emanating from a source entitled to attention. Perhaps the War upon Alcohol would lose a certain dramatic element if the advice of Madame de Noailles was followed, for the gutter flooded with whisky always awakes a certain enthusiasm. But the suggestion is one which we heartily commend to the great army of crusaders everywhere.

The final lecture of Dr. Brown-Sequard on the manifestations of nervous force, which we print this morning on our eighth page, is a valuable contribution to existing knowledge on this obscure subject. In discoursing on the variety of consequences that the irritation of nerves may occasion, he incidentally explains what has often been a puzzle to intelligent persons-why it is that wet feet or a draught of cold air upon the body, may give rise to a cold in the head or an inflammation of the lungs. After citing many strange instances of the power of the imagination, he makes the important suggestion that greater use should be made of this potent force by the professors of the healing art, and especially urges it upon the younger generation of doctors. When we consider what marvelous cures are often effected by mere quacks through this agency, it certainly seems desirable to add its power as far as may be practicable to the weapons employed by the regular practitioners in their combats with disease: but at the same time it suggests the question whether the established methods of treatment are of much value, when a mere appeal to the imagination can supersede them.

The strike of the Eric Railroad employés at Susquehanna Depot grows serious. About one thousand men, demanding their wages in arrears, are collected at that point and are endeavoring to hold the line. The Company have offered what seem to be entirely reasonable terms of settlement; but the men prefer to take their time in discussion. Meanwhile, by a sort of compromise, the strikers have professed to allow the transit of passenger trains: but even this concession does not seem to be clearly granted, though it is claimed that the mails are permitted to pass. Gov. Hartranft has ordered a detachment of State militia to the besieged depot, in spite of the protest of some of the citizens, who seem to think that so long as the strikers do not fire the buildings and hang the railroad officials they should not be molested. Whatever may be the original merits of the controversy between the workmen and the Company, there can be no question as to the violence of the attempt of the former to collect their debts by the interruption of travel. Public sympathy will undoubtedly be with the managers of the road, who, during these trying times, are endeavoring to keep their expenses within

THE FLOOD-TIDE LOST. The State of Massachusetts has already lost great opportunity. It was not unreasonable to expect that at a time when all there was thoughtful or conscientious in men's minds was stirred to the lowest depths by the two concurrent events of Simmons's appointment and Sumner's death, the Legislature might rise for a moment above the beggarly wranglings of mere partisanship and elect with some approach to unanimity a Senator who should be universally recognized as a worthy successor to such leaders as Webster and Sumner. There were many good reasons for believing this might be done. Two stunning blows had just been struck at the very principle of partisanship. When Simmons was appointed the decent portion of the press of Massachusetts uttered only one voice of condemnation of the act and of the sordid partnership which accomplished it. When Sumner died, the unanimous expressions of grief and sorrow from even those quarters where the blameless statesman had received nothing of late years but bitter malice and injustice, ought to have been enough to convince all thinking people of the infinite superiority of character to mere party loyalty. For one week the press of Massachusetts and its public men saw and denounced the vulgar and degrading tendencies of the present Administration. For another week they saw and extolled the worth and the dignity of a life which was nobly independent of the caucus or its works. There was nothing, therefore, romantic or Quixotic in the hope that the State might embrace the great opportunity open to it, and send a Senator to Washington who should represent what was best in the Pacine Mail Steamship Company. The latest Commonwealth, and who had no savor of

which the State is divided immediately went into council; each selected its candidate, and has adhered to him thus far with the selfish and greedy persistency of the worst days of politics. It is not our purpose just now to discuss the names they have presented. They are better than the common run of candidates, all of them. Any one of them, if sent to the Senate, would appear in heroic proportions among the brood of Flanagans and Logans which the vulgarization of politics consequent upon the war has placed in that Chamber. But the motive standing behind each candidate and inspiring the group which supports him, is too groveling and sordid to be avowed. The Dawes men are fighting for him to give the State to Butler. The Hoar men stand by him, to beat Butler but keep the State for Grant. And the Curtis men cast their votes solidly for him day after day to persuade the world that the Democratic party is not yet dead. If either of these three men were now elected, could any one say he represented the Commonwealth as much as his faction? It is probable that not a member voting for Judge Curtis dreams of electing him. His name is kept flying as an irreproachable flag, to signify that there are seventy-four honest gentlemen on that side of the house, who mean business when the time comes. But the votes cast for Dawes and Hoar are cast seriously, and they mean-that so many members sustain Butler and Grant, and so

not so intimate with Butler. This is the pitiful result of all the brave talk over Simmons, and all the tender and remorseful talk over Sumner. A week has gone by in this game, the State and the country meanwhile watching to see what chance and cunning may do to break the selfish and discreditable dead-lock. It may yet be broken in a way to do full though tardy honor to the State. Mr. Adams may yet be elected, by a compromise in which nothing would be sacrificed except greed and prejudice. Some other reputable solution may be found, if the Legislature grows tired or ashamed of its scramble. But there is also the possibility of a result worse than any now indicated, and, at all events, the State bas lost its chance of doing itself double honor by doing the right thing promptly.

many more sustain Grant and wish he was

M. DE BROGLIE'S SECOND CHAMBER.

It is something grotesquely novel, at a time when popular opinion is supposed to do so much in the government of the world, to see a Cabinet composed of members of an Assembly elected by universal suffrage deliberately renouncing the principle of universal suffrage and casting about to devise ways and means of depriving public sentiment of any share in the conduct of affairs. The Ministry nominally presided over by Marshal MacMahon but really managed by the Duke de Broglie, recognize the fact that neither they nor the Assembly which placed them in office represent a majority of the people of France. They were elected three years ago, at a time when the circumstances of the country prevented anything like a canvass of the electors, and gave to the nobility and large landholders an entirely disproportionate influence. They were chosen moreover for one especial purpose, to furnish to the German conquerors a tangible and representative legislative body clothed with authority to make a treaty of peace and give guarantees for its observance. Their mandate went no farther than that, No one dreamed that they were to sit in perpetuity at Versailles as an absolute and sovereign constituent assembly, with unlimited powers and life-long tenure. There is only one reason why they retain their seats, and that is the reason why they ought to give them up. They have ceased to represent the political opinion of France, and could not possibly be reëlected if they went before their constituents. To men cast in the mold of the Dukes of Magenta, Broglie and Decazes, this seems a sufficient reason why they should not consult the people It is the highest political immorality from a democratic point of view. But in spite of the fact that these gentlemen profess the principles of '89, and sit in parliament by virtue of popular votes, they never have believed, and never can believe, in popular government. They have no respect for any vote of the majority unless it is cast for them. They have received convincing proofs during the last year that the majority of the French people is against them. Out of fourteen vacancies filled by popular elections, the Republicans have carried thirteen. They are therefore forced to conclude, as honest men and patriots, that it is not safe to intrust the Government of France to the decision of the French people. They are doubtless serving society and order, according to their own lights, in holding on to their places, after the voters have disavowed them.

But this involves the exercise of ingenuity in a country which has been for eighty years accustomed to some participation in public affairs. It has not been easy for the Broglie Cabinet to contrive a scheme of disfranchisement which shall at the same time keep in all the Conservative voters and shut out all the Liberal ones. As the Conservative deputies are not immortal-except the Duke de Broglie and his fellow-academicians-vacancies must continue to occur from time to time, and the elections may continue as monotonously Liberal as they have been since the Conservatives came to power. In the course of years, therefore, the Assembly may pass into the control of the opposition by the natural course of events, and the MacMahon Ministry evidently consider it their duty to prepare for that contingency. They have, with this purpose, contrived a scheme for a new Chamber, which will serve as an impregnable citadel against any Assembly, no matter how liberal or aggressive it may be. It is to be composed of members appointed by the Government, who are to have not less than seven nor more than twenty-one years of service. They are to possess the veto power over the resolutions of the Assembly, and together with the Government, the authority to dissolve the Lower House whenever they think proper. The President of this aristocratic body is to succeed to the Presidency of the Republic whenever that place falls vacant by the death or resignation of Marshal MacMahon.

It will be an incident worth the most serious study of all who are interested in the science of government, if this scheme of a handful of conspirators, to take permanent possession of the administration of a great nation, shall succeed. It is no less a conspiracy, an act of treason against the national sovereignty, that it is plotted in open day, and by men who are invested with the supreme authority for the time being. If it shall be successful, it will be only another proof of what we have often asserted, that the French have more religious

been fulfilled. The three leading factions into of authority than the people of any other nation in the world.

> THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL. With the closing hours of Saturday, after an anxious examination of the matters laid before them, the Congregational Council at Brooklyn finally adjourned. The decision, which is printed in full on another page of THE TRIB-UNE, has been awaited with great interest. In substance it declares that the action of the Plymouth Church, complained of by its neighbors, was irregular and not according to Congregational usage. It will be remembered that another point raised by the churches calling the Council was that which pertained to their future fellowship with the Plymouth Church. The Council say that they advise a continuance of relations in Christian fellowship with the Plymouth Church, unless that organization should repeat the action complained of, or regard that as a precedent for all future time.

In order to more clearly understand the decision thus arrived at, it is necessary to briefly recapitulate the main facts in this somewhat peculiar case. A member of the Plymouth Church, after years of peaceful fellowship with his brethren, was charged with unchristian conduct. These charges coming before the church, it was pleaded in bar of all further proceedings that he had, of his own volition, severed his connection with the church, four years before, and that he was not, therefore, amenable to discipline. After some discussion, this plea was substantially admitted and the member referred to was dropped from the rolls of the church. To this the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clintonave. Church objected. They maintained that it was not Congregational usage to thus exclude from the brotherhood one who had once entered into covenant with the church. They urged that such a course was disorderly and calculated to bring discredit on the cause of Christ as upheld by the Congregational churches. They argued, further, that a member could leave a brotherhood only by a letter of dismissal and certificate of his Christian standing, by death, or by excommunication for cause. To all of this the Plymouth Church entered a general denial as to usage, and urged that this particular case was in harmony with their own established forms of proceedings. As this point is the pivot of the whole discussion, we reproduce herewith the Council's decision

thereon: Therefore, we say distinctly that the idea of member ship in a Congregational Church is the idea of a covenant between the individual member and the church; that by virtue of that covenant the member is responsible to the church for his conformity to the law of Christ, and the church is responsible for him; and that this responsioility does not cease till the church, by some formal and corporate act, has deciared the dissolution of the cove cant. The covenant may be broken by the member. He may offend, and when duly admonished, may give no satisfactory evidence of repentance. In that case, he is cut off from communion. The church having given its testimony, is no longer responsible for him, and he can be restored only by the removal of the censure. Voluntary absence of a resident member from the commu nion of the church, and from its public worship, does not dissolve the covenant, but is a reasonable ground of admonition, and, if persisted in, of final censure.

This, then, concludes the whole matter for the present. How the three Brooklyn churches immediately interested in the case will receive the decision remains to be seen. The Council was composed of men of eminent ability, high Christian character, and strict impartiality. It is evident that their deliberations were conducted with great dignity, fairness, and tenderness. The conclusion to which they have arrived undoubtedly seemed to them inevitable. It will be so received, probably, by the great bulk of the denomination represented in the convocation which has just dis-

THE LAW OF THE SANBORN CASE. The Internal Revenue law of 1864 makes it the "duty" of "collectors or their deputies, "in their respective districts, . . . . to collect all has ever been returned. Mr. Richardson Park. We doubt whether the city will the duties and taxes imposed by this act, however the same may be designated" (Sec. 41.) Collectors and deputies are required to give receipts for all sums by them collected' (Sec. 36); and by the amendatory law of 1865 it is enacted that "the gross amount of all duties, taxes, and revenues received or collected by virtue of the several acts to provide internal revenue . . . . shall be paid by the officers, collectors, or agents receiving or collecting the same daily into the Treasury of the United States" (Sec. 3.) The act of 1866 provides that "taxes may be sued for and recovered in the name of the 'United States. . . . But no such suit shall be commenced unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall authorize or sanction the proceedings." All these provisions are still in force, and every one of them has been deliberately set at nuight by Mr. Secretary Richardson and Mr. Solicitor Banfield.

The Sanborn law gave the Secretary authority to employ three persons "to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corpora-'tion." But this assistance was to be rendered under certain conditions and regulations which were left to the Secretary's discretion. The provisions of the existing laws were not modified in the slightest degree, and there was no anthority for devolving upon these special assistants any functions which the acts of Congress imposed upon the regular officials. It remained the sworn duty of collectors, after the Sanborn law, just the same as before it, "to collect all the taxes "imposed by law," to give receipts for the same, and to pay the proceeds daily into the Treasury of the United States. Whatever Sanborn and his associates could do towards the recovery of back taxes or concealed debts was to be done in aid of the collectors, and the money was to flow into the Treasury through the regular channels. Mr. Richardson, however, instead of employing Sanborn in the capacity authorized by the law of 1872, proceeded to make contracts with him "to collect" taxes alleged to be due to the United States, and instructed him to cause the money to be paid directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, without the intervention of the collectors. This was done, according to Mr. Banfield, so that the Department "might be saved the trouble and annoyance of contests in reference to what matters Mr. Sanborn 'might have been instrumental in collecting.' The practice seems to have been for Sanborn to receive the money and transmit it to Washington at his convenience. He gave no receipts. He was not under bonds, and neither the Government nor anybody else had the slightest guarantee of his fidelity. The contract then was in plain defiance of the statute regulating the

agency through which taxes, however desig-

nated, are to be collected. It was in defiance

ner of bringing suits. The law of 1866 says that no suit for the recovery of Internal Revenue taxes " shall be commenced unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall authorize or sanction the proceedings;" while the contracts only call for "the written consent of the Secretary of the Treasury," and it is certain that Commissioner Douglass was never consulted in the matter from first to last. The suits instituted under the contracts were therefore irregular, and we presume the judgments, if any were obtained, could be set aside.

It cannot be pretended that these various

llegalities were the result of oversight. More

than a year ago Solicitor Banfield's attention

was called to them by the United States At-

torney in New York. On the 15th of February, Mr. George Bliss, jr., having been requested by Sanborn to take action under the contract, ventured to bother Mr. Banfield with a few pointed inquiries. He wanted to know whether it was really true that he was to begin suits without communicating with the Solicitor of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and he also wanted to see a copy of the contract. Mr. Banfield is the worst man about answering letters! He put this interesting note into one of his celebrated pigeonholes, and forgot all about it as hard as he could. But Mr. Bliss was not to be treated in that way. On the 26th of February be wrote again, and he made his second letter still more uncomfortable than his first. He wanted the contract "at once." He wanted to know whether he was to begin suits without the authority of the Commissioner required by law. He wanted to know whether the money was to be paid through the collectors according to law, or through some other agency. He wanted to know whether the Department wished him to give notice to collectors not to receive taxes embraced in Sanborn's schedule, and he was cruel enough to explain that Mr. Sanborn was afraid that the persons assessed would make their return and pay their tax in the 'ordinary course," as soon as they heard of the Government's demand. There was no evading this letter. Mr. Banfield deliberated for a month, and finally replied, on the 27th of March: "You are hereby authorized to institute suit in any case presented to you by 'Mr. Sanborn arising under his contract. " . . . . It is proper that notice should be given to the collectors not to 'receive payment in cases embraced in 'Mr. Sanbora's contract. . . . You will "hand over all sums received by you, whether received on suit, by compromise, or volun-'tary payment, to Mr. Sanborn." And he followed up this order by writing to a subordinate of the Revenue service, detailed to assist Sanborn (!): "The manner of collecting the dif-'ferences found"-that is, certain arrears of taxes-" is not by an assessment through the 'Commissioner's office; the payment must be made by check or draft, made to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury." This letter is not on file in Mr. Banfield's office, and he says it was not an "offi-"cial" communication, though it contained official instructions to an agent of the Government. It would appear that the Solicitor defines unofficial letters to be those which would not look well on the records. Getting a copy of these instructions, however, in an indirect manner, Commissioner Douglass remonstrated with Mr. Richardson against the gross illegality of the proceedings. He pointed out the provisions of the statutes violated by the Sauborn transaction; he remarked, "it had 'never occurred to me in cases where such a person rendered assistance to a Collector of Internal Revenue in collecting an Internal Revenue tax, or was employed to render such assistance, that the fact of such emplayment could relieve the proper officers of Internal Revenue from their respective duties in assessing, collecting, or prosecuting for such taxes or penalties;" and finally he

the matter. Six months have passed, and he is still thinking. These facts are very important, for they show that the offense of the Treasury Department has been deliberate, and they lead almost irresistibly to the conclusion that Sanborn has had a corrupt understanding with some person or persons in high official position. Between the trial in Brooklyn and the investigation in Washington it will be strange if we do not soon reach some interesting dis-

turned it over to Mr. Banfield and asked that

gentleman to get him out of the scrape. Mr.

Banfield replied, in diplomatic language, that

he would see the Secretary hanged first. Mr.

Richardson then said he would think about

PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE TEMPERANCE

MOVEMENT.
The Temperance Crusade is no longer the sensation of the day in the newspapers, but it continues to appear a matter of absorbing importance to the women engaged in it, and of practical interest to the men whose business it so materially affects. There is no evidence that the women are weary in their well doing. The number of saloons closed has increased from day to day until it now exceeds a thousand, and we look in vain for an instance in which the women after fairly beginning battle have fled the field. Their faith is of the kind that is said to remove mountains. It hesitates not to attack the enemy whether be strongly intrenched in 3,000 grog-shops as in Cincinnati, or supported by an angry rabble as in Cleveland. An array of superior numbers in opposition serves only to call for more thorough organization and greater perseverance on the part of the Crusaders. Persecution arouses the spirit of martyrdom and elicits sympathy for the persecuted from unexpected quarters. A single victory encourages a praying band to weeks of more earnest and devoted prayer and labor. But a speedy victory does not seem necessary to keep the fire of faith aglow. Weeks may pass without a surrender, yet the women keep on with a patience which enlists the sympathy of the most careless spectator and assures the harassed liquor-dealer that, though the day of his capitulation may be distant, it must inevitably come. There is one weak point, however, in the line

of the advance. It is more and more apparent that this mode of warfare cannot be successful in large cities without modifications not yet devised. In Dayton, where the work was begun under favorable auspices a month ago, only four surrenders of saloon-keepers have taken place. Weeks of self-denying and persistent labor in Columbus have brought forth disappointingly small results. In Cincinnati, three or four, possibly more, victories have been gained; but this progress is wonderfully disproportionate to the amount of work it has cost. In Worcester, no triumphs of consequence are visible. Even in Xenia, where the most exciting scenes respect for the forms of law and the symbols furthermore of the statute regulating the man- of the campaign were witnessed, the predic-

tion of Dio Lewis, that "within four weeks the thirstiest man in the city must go dry or "drink cold water," is unfulfilled. In the face of these facts the candid friend of Temperance, if not the enthusiastic Crusader, must admit that some new method must be found to suppress intemperance as it exists in cities. Until then the reformers must be satisfied with the creation of a healthier public sentiment on the subject which weighs so heavily on their minds. They may not see the scenes of Washington C. H., Ripley, Mt. Vernon, and Morrow repeated in Cincinnati and New-York, but their hearts may be cheered by finding that even in the cities drinking habits are becoming more unpopular and dram-selling more disreputable.

It is curious to notice the different forms which the Temperance movement assumes in different localities. In Ohio the street marches and saloon prayer meetings are the order of the day, and no other method of closing dramshops is now regarded as orthodox. In Indiana the efforts of the women are happily directed to the enforcement of the hitherto ineffective Baxter law. In Massachusetts efforts are made to induce property-holders to pledge themselves not to allow liquor to be sold by their tenants. The Rhode Island women wait upon the Legislature to petition for the repeal of the Liquor License law. It is recorded that in Wilkesbarre, Penn., the crusade has the singular result of driving two hundred disreputable women away from the city. The Washington people are asking for Congressional prohibition. In New-York and Brooklyn no aggressive policy has been definitely agreed upon, but a good work is accomplished by the frequent meetings, which call public attention to the magnitude of the evil of drunkenness; and the warning voice of the Pulpit is raised Sunday after Sunday with wholesome effect. Whatever the method, and whatever may be the exceptional excesses and indiscretions of the reformers, they all have in view a noble object, and we cannot withhold a wish for their success, in so far as it may promote human happiness without infringement upon individual rights.

WHY DEFEAT RAPID TRANSIT BY ASKING

TOO MUCH! It is said at Albany that Mr. Vanderbilt's Rapid Transit bill and that of the Third Avenue Railroad Company are certain to pass, and that those behind them mean business. The members of the Legislature evidently think so. But the flurry of last week was ridiculous, and there is danger that the superheated sensitiveness of the Railroad Committee and the profusion of epithets in the less respectable press may divert public attention from the real point of importance. The objection should not lie to the bills themselves, which aim at an end we all ought to help, but only to their inadmissible features.

We believe that Mr. Vanderbilt not only can give us a rapid transit road quicker than anybody else is likely to do, but that he is really desirous of doing it. There are not so many of equal ability volunteering to give us the long-needed boon, and Mr. Vanderbilt may readily do the work in such a way as to secure the lasting gratitude of the city with which his name is identified.

But he is arousing needless hostility, and we think we can venture to tell him that, in the form in which his bill now presents it, he can never carry out his scheme. The proposition to intensify the present overcrowded condition of Park-row and damage the valuable property, public and private, along its entire length, by covering the network of railroad tracks which now obstruct the street with iron posts and rails propping up two more roads in the air, is utterly inadmissible. We can see no decent excuse for the plan of utterly destroying Parkavenue by taking the horse railroad out of the asked for specific instructions how this money | tunnel and running it through the narwas to be collected. To this letter no answer row street on either side of the not feel that it has already given Mr. Vanderbilt sufficient assistance in paying half the expense of his work in sinking his fourtrack line above Forty-second-st., without undertaking to give him also all the public parks and other city property which he may

care for and find in his way. We should heartily welcome Mr. Vanderbilt as the undertaker of a rapid-transit route; but it is not possible for the city to consent to terms like these, and it is not an act of business sagacity on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt's agents to demand them. The present bill can be so modified as to receive the hearty approval of the entire city. In its present form it will be fought at every step.

Some absurd person writes that Mr. Van Nort has secured the favor of THE TRIBUNE by appointing for t a Mr. Watson to a valuable place in his gift. If Mr. Van Nort has made any such appointment with any such view, he has been ridiculously deceived THE TRIBUNE, under its present editorship, has never asked, privately, directly or indirectly, for the appointment of a single human being to any office, while it has repeatedly declined offers from various officials to appoint anybody it might name. What it has to say on such subjects it says in its columns Whoever represents to any appointing officer that his appointment is asked by THE TRIBUNE-unless the same has been stated in the paper itself, and urged on public grounds,-deserves to be shown the door as a common liar; and whoever bestows patronage in the hope of earning the favor of THE TRIBUNE, makes a fool of himself. We believe it the business of a public journal to give no public officer an opportunity to claim its support because he has given it patronage, or to say that its criticism is due to his refusal of such patronage. If Mr. Van Nort supposes he has given Mr. Watson, or Mr. Anybody Else, a clerkship on our account, the sconer he kicks him out the better we shall be pleased.

Pairing off is always a proceeding of doubtful morality; but in a three-cornered contest like that which is going on in Boston, it is really absurd. If a Representative who votes for Hoar refrains from voting because a Representative who usually votes for Dawes is absent, the result is, of course, a diminished total vote, which adds one to the chances for Curtis, by making less the number necessary to a choice. This is the numerical view of the matter; the moral one is that every honest member will consider his vote actually worth more than any vote which may be cast against it. In reckoning up, it which may be cast against it. In reckoning up, it is true that it is no more than a unit; but if he who casts it has any character, it has force as the exponent of his opinion, and carries with it whatever weight he may have as a man. This is what makes cira roce voting in a parliamentary body sometimes necessary to get at the true and honest sentiment of the house. A member who does not think his vote worth a little more than his neighbor's, will find in the long run that it is considered to be worth less.

A DOUBTFUL ITEM IN THE SUPPLY BILL

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the Supply Bill, as reported in the Assembly, I notice an item in the printing account of the State Printers, Weed, Parsons & Co., for the payment of a certain sum of money for printing the repor ment of a certain sum of money for printing the report
of the State Cabinet of Natural History. That industrious firm have been paid during the last three years
in every Supply Still for doing this same work, and it
think an investigation will prove that it is not yet
printed. Last year the book was called by some other
title, but it is all for the same work, which up to a very
short time ago had never been completed.

Troy. N. T. March 21. 1874.

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